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LUMBERING IN RESERVES.

Millions of Feet of Lumber Are Annually Cut With Regard to the Future of the Forests.

Federal forest reserves are now fixed facts. It is a serious thing to withdraw from settlement, as the government has done, some 63,000,000 acres of land. But when the character of this land is understood, and the purposes the reservations will accomplish are known, it will be generally recognized that the area permanently reserved will serve the public best under forest cover. Its topography and soil unfit it for agriculture, but it is admirably suited to tree growth. Wisely administered, it will continuously furnish an immense timber output, while its influence in conserving the water supply for vast dependent agricultural areas will prove of inestimable value.

Without the establishment of reserves, proper control of the public forests is impossible. The present free use of the timber is being greatly abused, and there is practically no management of these vast resources and no income from them, unless the timber and land are both sold outright and together. After the establishment of a reserve settlers within its boundaries and those living in its neighborhood are allowed, within definite and reasonable restrictions, free use of timber actually necessary for their domestic needs. The great change for the better, however, is that the reserve laws provide for the sale of timber in small or large quantities to persons both in and outside the reserve. Thus the forests can be made self-supporting, and through funds created in this way they can be protected from fire and be made more productive and useful.

But in making these sales the future of the forest is more considered than the money return from the timber cut. Hence the sales are strictly guarded by bonded contracts between the individuals and the government. The contracts specify the amount of timber bought and the price to be paid, limit the area and time of cutting, prescribe simple and practical regulations to guard against fire, and cover all essential relations between the contracting parties pending the completion of the contract. No trees can be cut except those previously marked by the government official. Under such contracts millions of board feet of lumber are annually being cut from the reserves, to the improvement of their conditions.

It is not the government's purpose to maintain the reserve forests untouched, but to use and develop them. Proper lumbering is as necessary to a productive forest as protection. Mature or ripe trees should be cut not only for the same reason that wheat or corn is, to save and utilize the product, but also to promote reproduction. Agricultural crops require sowing or planting each year, but forests, properly thinned by cutting, reproduce themselves and furnish a continuous crop. That this work may be effectively accomplished there must be protection from fires, and proper conditions for tree growth must be maintained. Important among these conditions is the demand of trees for room and sunlight. The young growth must be neither

crowded nor shaded out. Thus, for the best results in reproduction the mature trees should be cut, and the dead and diseased timber should be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

Lumbering, however, as heretofore conducted, has had little concern for the effect of its operations on the forest. The immediate purpose was limited to getting out the valuable timber quickly, and little or no attention was given the damage to young growth, necessarily resulting from reckless tree cutting. Reserve management will stop reckless lumbering. The future welfare of the public forests depends on wise regulation of lumbering under such expert control as only the trained forester can exercise. This control must prevent injury to young growth from tree felling, must provide for thinning the forest so as best to assist reproduction, must where necessary resort to tree planting to rebuild the forest, and, most important of all, must prevent or quickly suppress all fires. None of these ends can be successfully attained while the forests remain public lands under no apparent control. Putting them under reserve is reclaiming them from an ungarded and unproductive state. It is the first step in putting them to their best use, through which lumbering and all industries depending on them will most permanently and largely thrive.

Weather for the Week.

The following weather report for the week ending March 31st, is furnished by A. E. Hackett, in charge of the local office of the weather bureau:

The mean temperature of the week was 36.1 degrees, 1.2 degrees below the normal but 1.0 degrees higher than the mean for the same period last year. The highest temperature was 60 degrees, on the 25th, and the lowest, 20 degrees, on the 28th. The highest temperature on record for the same period (record extends to 1899) was 65 degrees, on the 31st, 1900, and the lowest, 8 degrees below zero, on the 26th, 1902.

The total precipitation for the week was .37 inch, and the total snowfall, 3.6 inches. The prevailing winds were from the southwest, the average cloudiness was 51 per cent.

The mean temperature for the month of March was 37.5 degrees, 2.7 degrees above the normal, and the total precipitation was 4.02 inches, 2.21 inches above the normal, the greatest amount recorded for any March during the past 7 years. The total snowfall for the month was 20.1 inches, 5.9 inches, above the 7-year average.

Neither Tardy nor Absent.

The following pupils of the second Primary department of Emerson high school were neither tardy nor absent during the last school month: Second Grade—Carl Dickinson, Carl Haffly, Emerson Miller, Mary Greenlaw, Ralph Cameron, and Jimmie Gregg; Third Grade—Julius Aubineau, John Byrom, Charles Cope, Thomas Dent, Durward McKinney, Clarence Pulliam, William Wilson, Harriet Funston, Delma Goldsborough, Louis Conrad, Roy Anderson, Augusta Backman, and Verna Fenton.

H. E. Campbell arrived here Friday night from Phoenix, where he has been spending the winter.

ABOUT GOLDFIELD.

Some Things You Want to Know Before Going to the New Eldorado—Prices of Living and Wages.

F. L. Beal of this place, who is now in Tonopah, Nevada, sends the SUN the following information regarding the town, its business and the prices of living and the wages paid for labor. As this office is frequently asked for information regarding this booming mining camp, we publish it for the information of our readers:

Population, 8,000.

Situated on a mountainous desert, in Esmeralda county, Nevada, within forty-five miles of the California border.

Altitude about 5,600 feet; mean temperature in winter months about 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Half the population live in tents, usually floored and boarded part way up—the other half in neat adobe or frame houses. There are also five handsome residences built of stone.

The business blocks are principally of frame, but there are a number of well-built adobe buildings from one to three stories in height, as well as one stone business block two stories in height.

A telegraph and telephone connects Goldfield with the outside world.

An up-to-date electric plant furnishes light for stores and residences.

In its first year Goldfield shipped \$3,038,000 worth of ore of average value of \$487.60 per ton. In the same time \$1,208,000 worth of mill ore was placed on the dumps. There are eighteen mines in shipping ore—\$100 per ton or better. Deepest shaft, 315 feet. Area covered by mines producing ore, twelve square miles. Six mills for treating lower grade ores now in process of construction; many more contemplated.

Reached by Southern Pacific railroad to Reno, Nevada, and over narrow-gauge railways from Reno to Tonopah, and thence by stage or automobile direct to Goldfield. Railroad fare from Reno to Tonopah, \$17.50. Stage fare from Tonopah to Goldfield (about 25 across the desert) \$4. Automobile fare from Tonopah to Goldfield (about 26 miles) \$6. Baggage allowed each passenger by railroad companies to Tonopah, 150 pounds. Baggage allowed each passenger by automobile company, Tonopah to Goldfield, 20 pounds. Baggage allowed each passenger by stage owners, Tonopah to Goldfield, 50 pounds. Time consumed by railroad trip from Reno to Tonopah, 18 hours. Time consumed by automobile ride from Tonopah to Goldfield, two hours. Time consumed by stage ride from Tonopah to Goldfield, five hours. Express, Wells, Fargo & Co. Rate from San Francisco to Goldfield, \$9 per 100 pounds; from Reno, \$7.50. Excess baggage rate, Tonopah to Goldfield, per 100, \$2. Hauling by mule team, general merchandise, lumber, etc., Tonopah to Goldfield, per ton, \$30.

Prices current in Goldfield:

Hay, per ton, \$55; lumber 7 cents per foot; kindling wood, \$18 per cord; kerosene oil, 60 cents per gallon; gasoline, 60 cents per gallon. No coal is used except in blacksmiths' forges. Camp stools, 75 cents; kitchen chairs, \$1.50; small kitchen tables, \$5; small

kitchen stoves, \$18 to \$40; table kerosene lamp, \$1; mattresses (wool waste filling), \$6; agate tea kettles, \$1.50; coffee pot, \$1.

Furnished rooms in adobe houses, \$1.50 per day for one person and \$2 per day for two persons if they occupy one bed. There are half a dozen good restaurants in which prices only about 25 per cent above city prices are in vogue.

Fresh milk, 25 cents per quart; Eagle brand condensed milk, 25 cents per can; best coffee, 60 cents per pound; granulated sugar 10 cents per pound; bread, 3 loaves for 25 cents; sirloin steak, 30 cents per pound.

Boots blacked, 25 cents; shave, 25 cents; hair cut, 50 cents; shirts washed and ironed, 25 cents; cigars whisky at city prices; all local and out-of-town newspapers, 10 cents; Everybody's Magazine, 20 cents; Harper's Magazine, 50 cents; Puck, 15 cents.

Miners earn from \$4 to \$4.50 per day; laborers, \$4 per day; waiters, \$4 per day and board; porters, \$4 per day; restaurant cooks \$6 per day and board; bartenders, \$6 per day; clerks, \$4 per day; printers, \$5 and \$6 per day; stenographers and typists, \$90 to \$125 per month; painters, \$6 per day; carpenters, \$6 per day; chauffeurs, \$6 per day.

[NOTE—While the above scale seems high, it must be borne in mind that rent and other living expenses are just as high relatively. Added to this is the fact that workmen usually flock to a booming camp in greater numbers than the development warrants. None should come to Goldfield without having a position or money enough to keep them a reasonable length of time].

Bank loan rates on gilt-edge security, 1 to 2 per cent per month.

The following banks are in operation: Noe and Ormsby County bank (capital, \$200,000); State Bank and Trust Co. (capital, \$200,000); Goldfield Bank and Trust Co. (capital, \$100,000); John S. Cook & Co. (capital, \$50,000). The Nevada Bank and Trust Co. (capital, \$500,000) will also soon be opened for business.

Bank clearances per day, \$150,000 to \$200,000. Individual deposits total over \$1,000,000.

Presbyterian Church Items.

Remember the special missionary offering on Sunday. Let us give as generously as possible.

The subject of the morning sermon next Sunday will be: "Whatsoever ye do;" in the evening it will be of an evangelistic nature. All are cordially invited.

The meetings held by Miss Hollister in our church Friday afternoon and evening, and the talk given by her at the M. E. prayermeeting Wednesday evening, were all greatly enjoyed by those who heard her. Let us wake up a little on temperance lines. Can not Flagstaff emulate Tucson and close up the gambling games?

Young People's meeting for Sunday evening has as its topic, "The Making of a Christian—His Food." This is a fine topic and we ought to have a good attendance at our meeting. Sunday school lesson, "The Good Shepherd."

Born—In Flagstaff on March 30, 1905, to the wife of Los Gentry, a daughter.